FBIS DAILY REPORT

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24 October 1980

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FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BELEM TO IMPLEMENT AMAZON TREATY

PY231719 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0654 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Belem, Brasil, 23 Oct (LATIN)--The foreign ministers of Amazon countries will implement today the Amazon cooperation treaty which is aimed at stimulating harmonious development and protecting the environment in this vast area.

The meeting of Bolivian, Brazilian, Colombian, Ecuadorean, Guyanese, Peruvian and Suriname foreign ministers and the deputy foreign minister of Venezuela will open this morning with a preparatory meeting.

It was announced at the last minute that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has cancelled his trip to Brazil because he was needed in Caracas to study the draft solution to a border conflict between Venezuela and Colombia.

At the preliminary meeting the ministers will outline the indispensible priority actions which must be carried out to promote the development of this vast area whose 7 million square kilometers occupy 35 percent of the South American Continent.

LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION OFFICIALLY FOUNDED

PY221500 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0325 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Oct (TELAM)--The national government itself disclosed that the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) was officially founded tonight.

The executive branch has approved the law which officially creates the organization which will replace the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), according to the document signed in this capital on 22 August 1980.

The ALADI is comprised of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Chile, Mexico, Venezuela, Uruguay, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

Uruguay First To Ratify Treaty

PY231358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2024 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 22 Oct (LATIN)--Uruguay is the first country to ratify the treaty creating the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) signed in Montevideo by the ministers of the 11 member countries in August.

ALADI, which will go into effect once three countries ratify the treaty, poses new options for integration in the area, with special attention being given to bilateral or subregional accords as a way to increase trade.

President Aparicio Mendez last night promulgated a law approving the treaty which will give birth to the new system, thus replacing the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), whose system for integration has been declared defunct after 20 years.

BRIEFS

SPACE FLIGHT MEDICINE CONGRESS--The Second Latin American Congress on Space Flight Medicine ended at government house yesterday. This congress was attended by representatives of 19 countries and was held from 19 to 22 October. [Sangiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 80 PY]

POLITICAL LEADER EXPLAINS FAILURE TO MEET PINOCHET

PY231651 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0110 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM)--Political leader Francisco Manrique expressed tonight his displeasure at the cancellation of his announced meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, adding that he had requested the audience as a private person not as a representative of the Argentine Government.

The head of the Federal Party stated this to newsmen at the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport where he arrived by a regular Aerolineas Argentinas flight from Santiago at 2016. Upon his arrival, Manrique immediately handed to the press a document saying:

My trip to Chile for a meeting with President Augusto Pinochet was the result of an initiative by officials of the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires. The ambassador himself arranged the meeting without any intervention on the part of the Argentine Government. At first, I was informed that President Pinochet would receive me on 23 October. Later on, the charge d'affaires in Buenos Aires told me that it would be at 1145 on 22 October in Diego Portales Palace. I therefore advanced my trip to the capital of our brother country and yesterday, 21 October, I contacted the president's protocol chief who confirmed the meeting, place and time. I was also told yesterday that the foreign minister would see me tomorrow, Thursday. Today I presented myself at the appointed place and hour. I was conducted to the office of the chief of the military household. A half-hour after the time fixed for my meeting with Pinochet, the chief of the military household invited me into his office and told me that the meeting would have to be postponed because of a mistake by the Foreign Ministry. He suggested that I meet Foreign Minister Rojas and spend a few days resting in Chile and that a new audience could probably be arranged. I replied that I would leave the country the same day and that I wished all the best for Chile. I confirmed that I had come without any official mission. I said that I hoped for the best understanding between Chile and Argentina and that I regretted what had happened and that I did not understand what was going on but that personally I did not accept the explanations given to me, although I still believed that Argentina and Chile should overcome their disagreements.

After reading the communique, Manrique told the press: I went as a man of good will according to a suggestion made by the Chilean Embassy itself. He added: I infer the crucial point from a talk with newsmen (in Chile) who, by a strange coincidence, knew that I would not see the president long before I knew it. The newsmen knew that I would not see the president an hour before I arrived at the government palace.

Manrique then said: I think it was a very great mistake, a regrettable mistake, because neither Chile nor Argentina can dispense with men of good will.

In reply to a question, he stated: I do not know what bureaucratic problems there may have been but I rule out bad faith by Pinochet. I rule out bad faith by anyone, but the result is clearly bad.

When asked what he had intended to say to Pinochet, he said: that we should not let ourselves be carried away by small matters, that we should seek an agreement, that we should set a limit to our disagreements and that we should proceed with wisdom to prevent a confrontation of our sons there in the south, because Chile and Argentina should stand united facing the future.

Referring to the visit, planned as a 4-day stay in Chile at the invitation of several business organizations, he commented: I believe that the good will of the rulers should not only put an end to the possibility of a military confrontation but should also promote a physical and economic integration--in a word, a real community of interests and a real spiritual community in the American Southern cone.

In reply to another question of whether he would return to Chile, he concluded: If it is for peace I am ready for anything, including talking with Pinochet.

SILES ZUAZO: ECUADOR PRESIDENT GAVE SAFE-CONDUCT

PA231358 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Hernan Siles Zuazo stated today in Bogota that the Ecuadorean Government gave him a special safe-conduct so that he can travel internationally. Siles Zuazo confirmed this to the news agency EFE. He stated that on 17 July when the military coup was carried out against constitutional President Lydia Gueiler, all his documents and identification papers were taken from his home when it was raided by troops. The issuing of these safe-conducts to enable us to travel internationally was an act of solidarity and a democratic gesture by the president of Ecuador, Jaime Roldos, Siles Zuazo told EFE.

Siles Zuazo arrived in Bogota Tuesday evening to participate in an international event on the priorities program of the Brandt report for Latin America.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR AMAZON TREATY MEETING

PY230229 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon today left for Brazil to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of Amazon Treaty countries. The minister heads the Bolivian delegation to this meeting which opens tomorrow in Belem. The 3-day meeting will also be attended by the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Guyana and Suriname.

MINERS CLAIM U.S. SALES LOWER PRICE OF TIN

PY231549 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1520 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, Bolivia, 22 Oct (TELAM)--Raul Espana, chairman of the National Association of Bolivian Medium-size Mining Enterprises, stated that the U.S. contribution to the buffer stock of the International Tin Council (ITC) could influence the decline of tin prices on the international market.

The ITC accepted in London a U.S. contribution of 1,500 metric tons of tin to the buffer stock. It is estimated that this contribution will affect tin prices and it has awakened deep concern among the Bolivian mining enterprises, both state-owned and private.

Raul Espana, who represents the most important private mineowners in the country, has stated that even though the 1,500 metric tons are not enough to undermine the market, they do have a negative psychological effect on producing countries because the downward tendency of tin prices has become more obvious.

BRIEFS

GAS AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA--Bolivian Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons Lider Sossa held a press conference yesterday and explained that Bolivia reached agreement with Argentina over the price of the gas which it sells to that country. According to the agreement, the price will increase gradually from $2.96 to $4.06 per thousand cubic feet between July 1980 and March 1981. He said that Bolivian Government oil deposits will obtain $90 million per year for the 230 million cubic feet of gas which will be sent to Argentina through the Santa Cruz-Yacuiba gas pipeline. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 1 PY]

NEW POTOSI DEPARTMENT PREFECT--Potosi, 1 Oct--Col Mario Teran has taken over as the new prefect and commander of Potosi Department after being sworn in by the chairman of the district's supreme court. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 6 PY]

ARGENTINE WARPLANES OVERFLY CHILEAN TERRITORY

PY231301 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Argentine warplanes have entered Chilean airspace. According to an announcement, two jet aircraft overflew the Chilean area of Castor and Polux lakes in the 11th region.

According to Argentine radio reports, military maneuvers have been taking place recently in the Chubut area. Coiahique authorities had been informed of these maneuvers.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES BLOCKING PINOCHET-MANRIQUE MEETING

PY231810 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry sources pointed out that the suspension of President Pinochet's meeting with Argentine geopolitician Francisco Manrique was not a mistake of that ministry.

The spokesman explained that Ambassador Sergio Jarpa Reyes did not invite the president of the Federal Party to visit our country.

In Buenos Aires, Manrique stated that his meeting with the Chilean president was frustrated by a mistake of the Chilean Foreign Ministry. This was categorically denied by an official spokesman of the foreign relations minister. It was explained that the Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires did not invite the politician to Chile and that Manrique had requested that a meeting with President Pinochet be arranged.

PRESIDENT AUTHORIZES PROMOTIONS IN ARMY

PY231504 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Relations Under Secretary Gen Enrique Valdes Puga has been appointed director of military institutes. His curent post at the Foreign Ministry will be filled by Col Julio Bravo Valdes who has been promoted to brigade general as of today, according to a report released by the commander in chief of the army, which also mentions other promotions in the army ordered by President Pinochet. Col Julio Bravo had been war under secretary.

The army report also points out that the following brigade generals have been promoted to division general: Rigoberto Rubio Ramirez, Carol Urzua Ibanez and Rafael Ortiz Navarro.

The following colonels have been promoted to brigade general: Gabriel Pizarro Seymour, Julio Bravo Valdes, Claudio Lopez Silva, Gaston Frez Arancibia and Rolando Ramos Munoz. The report of the commander in chief adds that these promotions will go into effect between today and January 1981 and also mentions the following five appointments ordered by the president of the republic:

Maj Gen Luis Ramirez Pineda has been appointed director of the Armed Forces Recruiting and Mobilization Board.

Brig Gen Carlos Morales Retamal has been ratified in his post as commander of the Santiago Army garrison.

Brig Gen Enrique Valdes Puga, former foreign ministry under secretary, has been appointed director of military institutes. This post was occupied by Gen Carlos Morales Retamal.

Brig Gen Luis Prussing, current commander of the Army II Corps headquartered in Concepcion, was appointed president of the social security fund of the National Defense Ministry.

Brig Gen Ivan Doboud Urquieta has been appointed commander of the Army III Corps and regional intendant.

TURBAY AYALA DEPLORES WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER, URGES CHANGES

PA240249 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Speech by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at opening of international meeting "Implications of the Priorities Program of the Brandt Report for Latin America" in Bogota--live]

[Excerpts] Dr Carlos Andres Perez, former president of Venezuela; Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo, former president of Bolivia; Dr Gabriel Valdez, former foreign minister of Chile; Dr Rodrigo Boteno, former finance minister, Mr Klaus Schubert, representative of the (Friederich Podor) Foundation in Colombia; Mr (Oliv) and Mr (Tievac), secretaries of the commission; Dr Raul Vaca, president of the Ecuadorean Parliament; ambassadors, congressmen, participants and special guests:

I thank former Chancellor Willy Brandt and the directors of the (Friederich Podor) Foundation for inviting me to participate in the work of the preparatory commission of the North-South summit meeting.

I have come with true enthusiasm to officially open this gratifying meeting of leaders of developing countries and to very cordially welcome you to Colombia. The oil-producing countries of the South have suddenly seen a relatively successful change in their exchange conditions. The bargaining position of these nations has improved because it is evident that production based on cheap energy is a thing of the past.

We cannot fail to recognize that these countries, despite their improved bargaining position and their position of strength in securing an appreciation in the value of their resources by reducing exports, have tried to supply the needs of world economy.

The future of world economy is uncertain. The fate of our economies is closely linked to worldwide solutions. In our opinion, the new international economic order should under no circumstances become merely a bunch a good intentions. It should become a fact that will satisfy development and social welfare needs.

Latin America and the other countries of the Third World must adopt a clear, firm and solid position that should be aimed at promoting an economic reordering to the benefit of the majority of the world's peoples.

Recent events make it necessary for us to refer to the second largest export product in the world: coffee. All coffee is produced in the countries of the South. For many of these countries, coffee represents more than 50 percent of their exports. Therefore, international drops in coffee prices radically hurt their trade balance. The recent drop in coffee prices has brought to coffee exporting countries an income reduction to their annual energy bill.

This situation led the coffee-producing countries to seek agreements that will guarantee stability in prices that should adequately cover the production cost factor.

Consumer nations should not forget that the income derived by the coffee countries from their exports represents a basic tool for satisfying their import needs that are filled mostly by the industrialized countries at ever increasing prices.

We have to recall with great concern some results of the world economy. In the decade 1960-1970, export prices for raw materials and staples remained constant, but prices of manufactured goods increased by 40 percent. For the same period, 80 percent of the gross world product was created in the industrialized countries.

This situation permits us to say that the proposing of a North-South dialogue which would ignore any establishment of just prices for the basic products of the Southern countries that do not produce oil would make no sense and would harm international relations. The Brandt report understands this.

Regarding technology, its scarcity among the southern countries represents one of the most critical limitations in their attempt to attain well-being. It is difficult to obtain and control new processes and to produce what is necessary to guarantee adequate development as well as to satisfy social and economic needs.

Until now, the North-South dialogue has been centering its attention on the complex technological needs of modern industry. It has been disregarding the improvement of traditional technology and its usefulness in solving the needs of the poor.

The most prestigious international forums have paid little attention until now to this situation. In those forums, in spite of their importance, it appears that technology and poverty are very embarrasing and sensitive subjects for discussion among countries.

It has been reported that right now, two-thirds of the world's people are victims of underdevelopment. More than 400 million persons are affected by malnutrition and poverty at a time when technological advances in the production of food are at their highest level.

It cannot be ignored that less than 1 percent of total expenditures are used for research aimed at satisfying the elemental needs of the poor half of the population. This destabilizing picture is what makes it evident that the technological and scientific development policy of the countries on the periphery [paises de la periferia] must be aimed at increasing their knowledge, their ability to negotiate and the spirit to conduct research as the best ways to permit an appropriate selection of technology, to improve import conditions and to facilitate the processes of innovation and adaptation.

Human rights. In various regional and international forums we have stated that in many developing nations respect for human rights goes along with the economic and social situation. Abuses against whole nations, which can see the distance separating them from the powerful nations increasing every day, are just as grave as abuses against inalienable human rights.

Nations have rights that must be strengthened, valued and respected with equal emphasis, or perhaps with more emphasis, than those of individual persons so that their national characters will become more humane.

Leaders at all levels are facing the great challenge of creating jobs, inproving labor conditions, increasing industrial, agricultural and livestock production and imposing order on chaotic urban growth. We have to set the necessary mechanisms in motion to incorporate into the production process the millions of persons who cannot work today or who will not find jobs in the next few years. The lack of a job when a person wants to work is worse than being exploited, poorly paid or forced to work under difficult conditions.

We must have many objectives. We will have to put special and profound emphasis on matters that involve the integrity of human beings. Production should not be the only consideration. Education, community life, dignity, spiritual and human values should have greater weight.

It is understandable that a slowdown in the growth rate of countries with a per capita income of less than $500 annually, and therefore countries with unsatisfied basic needs, will have a much greater impact on a nation than when this occurs in a country with a per capita income of more than $5,000 where the standard of living is at the highest level.

Among the means to attain a new order, one of special importance is that of supporting a restructuring and diffusion of industry. The industrial diffusion from North to South must be considered as a form of international cooperation for the transferring of resources to establish production facilities in the developing countries.

This policy must viewed with new concepts so that the diffusion of the economy will not be reduced simply to the finding of new markets. It should develop new production processes in the countries of the south. If this redistribution of production is attained, there will be in the not-too-distant future a substantial improvement in the income of these countries. This will assure the well-being of their people and contribute to international peace.

In opening this forum of hemispheric interest that has a worldwide importance and where distinguished personalities will analyze in detail the priorities of the program of Latin America in preparation for the summit meeting, I firmly believe that mechanisms will be found to consolidate new and more humane relations among the nations of our shattered world.

A large portion of mankind is waiting for original proposals to join talents to secure a more humane and just tomorrow where man can develop his scientific, technoligical and artistic creativity after having satisfied his fundamental needs.

Gentlemen, in your hands, Latin America will not shirk its historic destiny. Without difficulty, we can identify this destiny with the search for a stable and honorable peace. Thank you. [applause]

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES, SEEKS MEAT, OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

PA231826 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo said yesterday that the Soviet Union is interested in buying more beef from Colombia.

Manzhulo, who is heading a Soviet delegation to trade talks with Colombian officials, said that the USSR wants to buy several agricultural and livestock products from Colombia, specifically mentioning coffee and bananas.

Regarding meat, he recalled that the first shipment of a total of 6,000 tons agreed to with the Agriculture Ministry has already left for the Soviet Union. He noted that there is interest in renewing the agreement for an additional 6,000 tons.

Meanwhile, it has been reported through other channels that Soviet meat production this year will be lower than Soviet leaders and farming technicians had estimated.

DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS ON SOVIET, CUBAN AID TO GUERRILLA GROUPS

PA231852 Paris AFP in Spanish 2221 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Oct (AFP)--Minister of Defense Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has charged that Cuba and the Soviet Union are training and financing Colombian guerrillas. They use a Prague-Paris-Bogota network and operate with the help of Uruguayan Tupamaros and Argentine subversives directed by Hungarian and French strategists, he added.

In his speech to parliament during the debate on the amnesty for rebels bill, the general explained, however, that the Bogota government was not formally accusing Fidel Castro or the directors of the Kremlin of directly aiding the guerrilla movements.

However, he expalined, the subversive groups had on various occasions received "material aid" from the USSR, in particular, scholarships at the Patrice Lumumba Univeristy in Moscow.

The minister went on to say that Colombian clandestine organizations also received "external aid" in the form of money, which circulated "via Prague-Paris-Bogota." However, the military chief did not give details of the network's characteristics.

General Camacho furthermore accused Cuba of training Colombian guerrillas on the island. The army established that 749 persons have received instructions and guerrilla warfare training in Cuba.

General Camacho also stated that several guerrilla operations had been carried out thanks to the aid contributed by Uruguayan Tupamaros and by Hungarian and French strategists. However, the minister did not specify what operation he was referring to and did not reveal what the role of these strategists was. "There exists international aid to Colombian guerrillas," said the minister, referring in particular to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy and the seizure of hostages last February, organized by the extreme leftist 19 April Movement [M-19], which acted with the support of Dominicans and Argentines.

In his speech, the minister also unleashed a blistering attack on the Communist Party of Colombia. The minister suggested that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] are the "armed branch of the Communist Party."

Nonetheless, the general recognized that the guerrilla groups do not have "the capability to overthrow the government." Guerrilla groups currently have a total of 1,830 men and 1,106 firearms for their subversive activities, he noted. For the first time, Camacho Leyva described before the Chamber of Representatives each of the guerrilla groups, their men and war materiel, even narrating the subversive actions they have executed. He added that if the executive branch introduced the amnesty bill, it was not out of cowardice, but out of benevolence.

He referred to the nationalist M-19, perhaps the most active in Colombia, and defined it as a group with a "confused political philosophy" directed by Jaime Bateman Cayon, with 165 persons and 102 weapons operating in Bogota and its surroundings. He admitted it also operates in Medellin, Valle, Quindio and other Colombian areas where it has another 240 poorly-armed members.

The communist FARC, on the other hand, have 765 members with 513 weapons, not including pistols and revolvers. This group is directed by a 15-person command and is divided into seven fronts which occupy a vast region of the nation.

Regarding the pro-Castro Army of National Liberation [ELN], the minister said it is made up of some 115 men who have 46 weapons.

According to the minister, the pro-China Popular Liberation Army [EPL] is made up of 340 men and 170 weapons and operates in urban areas of Bogota, Cali, Medellin and the eastern plains.

The minister does not believe that the guerrilla forces have the power to destabilize the government and has invited them to accept the amnesty the government is offering them and to lay down their arms. In addition, the minister revealed that the authorities have established that common crimes are often disguised as political crimes, generating a different image of the guerrilla force.

He pointed out that the government will not rescind the state of siege while the guerrillas continue to disrupt public order and observed that the army is ready to fight relentlessly against the armed groups.

The minister revealed that Colombian prisons hold 1,027 persons at the disposition of military penal justice system for the crimes of rebellion, sedition, abduction and plotting crimes.

STUDENTS EXPEL TROUBLEMAKERS FROM FREE UNIVERSITY

PA232205 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Six hooded and armed students tried to prevent the reopening of classes at the Free University. However, they were dislodged and turned over to the police by a group of young men.

The incident took place at the professional training center, which was closed over 45 days ago in the wake of academic problems. The university is scheduled to reopen today.

The weapons and other material used by the diehard university students were presented to the press at the rector's office, which announced that everything is ready to resume classes once the new boards [directivas] are appointed.

National University To Reopen

PA230454 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The National University, which has been closed since last Thursday because of riots on the campus, will renew its academic work as of 0800 on Wednesday. This information was given by Rector Eduardo (Brieba). The university official said that the decision, made at the Superior Council of the National University, shows the government's interest in continuing academic activities. The police forces, however, will not be withdrawn.

ARMY, SUBVERSIVE GROUPS CLASH IN PUERTO BERRIO REGION

PA231410 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin--A clash between regular army troops and subversive groups is taking place this evening in the Puerto Berrio region. There has been no report on the results of the clash because of communication difficulties. The commander of the 4th Brigade, headquartered in Medellin, Gen Jose Leal Barrera, has noted that the fighting could continue throughout the night and part of Wednesday.

STORMS CAUSE FLOODS, LANDSLIDES, DEATHS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA211600 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The severe winter storms blowing across the nation have caused an undetermined number of victims in several departments. Catastrophic reports are coming from Medellin, (Pipiribi) and Santuario in Antioquia, where torrential rains have caused landslides. In Caicedo District in northeastern Medellin, a thick layer of mud last night buried 20 humble homes in which more than 60 persons are presumed to be trapped.

In (Pipiribi) municipality, a violent storm destroyed several homes and killed four members of a single family. The material losses in crops, especially coffee, are incalculable. In Santurario municipality in Antioquia, the Riachuelo River overflowed its banks and flooded a large inhabitated area. The quick response of the authorities prevented the incidents from becoming a tragedy of larger magnitude.

In El Valle Department, the rains have caused damage in the cities of Cali and Cartago, where four persons were reported dead and several missing. The Red Cross and the civil defense authorities are coordinating relief for the families that were evacuated.

First aid units of the city of Antioquia this morning resumed work to rescue persons trapped by an enormous layer of mud in Caicedo District in Medellin. Action was being coordinated by the fire department, which had to suspend work last night in view of the difficult terrain. Close to 30 bodies have been removed so far, but it is believed that about 30 others are still trapped in the remains of their homes. These will be recovered in the next few hours.

Heavy rains hitting the Montelibano region of Cordoba department have caused the tragic death of seven persons. Several have been reported missing. The authorities report that torrential rains in the past few hours have flooded a vast area of Monteria, flooding the homes of approximately 50 low-income families. Some seven bodies have been recovered so far, but the search is continuing.

Relief Supplies Requested

PA220248 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Monteria, Colombia--An airlift between Medellin and Monteria to transport medicines, clothes and food has been requested by Cordoba Governor Camilo Jimenez Villalba to cope with the emergency in the San Jorge jurisdiction.

In view of the destruction of the village of Versalles, the governor has asked President Turbay Ayala, government minister German Zea Hernandez and Jose Leal Barrera, chief of the 4th Brigade of Medellin, to prepare military vessels to enable them to immediately transfer foods, medicines and doctors. There are 27 dead in Versalles, which has been totally destroyed by floods, but only 7 bodies had been recovered this afternoon as units from the Red Cross, civil defense and department authorities continue their search along the banks of rivers and creeks for more victims. A total of 52 houses were destroyed by the rushing waters. Most of the victims were old people and children who were not able to escape the fury of the torrential waters.

More Deaths Reported

PA231910 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2122 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Oct (LATIN)--The number of dead caused by the heavy rains affecting large areas of Colombia today rose to around 50 persons, when 6 more died in the north-eastern department of Antioquia, the civil defense organization has reported. The latest victims died when their home was buried by a landslide in the municipality of Yarumal. The sources said that the owner of the house and his five children were killed.

In Medellin, 450 km north of Bogota, rescue teams continued to search for the victims of a slide that buried a suburban area. At least 20 persons were killed in this slide, the majority of them children.

The rains, which have caused washouts and rivers to overflow their banks, have mainly affected the departments of Antioquia and Cordoba in the north, and Valle del Cauca in the west, the authorities have reported.

The Meteorological Institute has announced that the rainy season, the fiercest in many years, will last until December.

AFRICAN BEES SAID THREAT TO CATTLEMEN, POULTRY FARMERS

PA210337 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Cattlemen and poultry farmers are facing considerable losses in various sectors of the country due to the arrival in Colombia of dangerous African bees, which have already caused many deaths among small cattle and birds.

The Agriculture Ministry's Sanitation Department reported the presence of the insects in the eastern part of Boyaca, the eastern plains, Santander and recently on the Atlantic coast and in Cesar Department. The ministry has already organized a course to study and design measures to control the bees' high reproduction rate and their destructive effects on animals and even humans.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES INTERCEDING FOR MRS PERON

PY231608 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Oct (TELAM)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias denied that his government is negotiating the release of former Argentine President Maria Estele Martinez de Peron.

Arias was asked by journalists about a report on the possibility that President Fernando Belaunde Terry and other outstanding figures had conveyed their support for a meeting aimed at attaining Mrs Peron's release.

I do not know of any negotiations in this regard, the Peruvian foreign minister said in Belem, Brazil, where he is participating in the first round of working meetings of foreign ministers of Amazon countries.

Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is currently under house arrest in her residence in San Vicente, approximately 40 km from the federal capital.

TERRORISM INCREASES IN CENTRAL MOUNTAIN REGION

PY232213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 23 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that the wave of terrorism unleashed in the country increased yesterday in the central mountain region with five more dynamite attacks and clashes which left at least five wounded, including a youngster who lost an arm and one eye.

Three of these attacks took place early yesterday in the city of Huancayo, 311 km from Lima, where a dynamite explosion destroyed the front of the departmental superior court and a similar explosion destroyed the facade of the land court [juzgado de tierras], causing serious damage to both buildings.

A powerful dynamite charge tied to the rails used by a passenger train was discovered a few kilometers from Huancayo 10 minutes before the departure of the train for Lima, miraculously avoiding a real tragedy.

Local newspapers reported that in the same zone, in the mining district of Cerro de Pasco, 317 km from this capital, approximately 100 miners were almost smothered when underground oxygen supply lines were partly damaged by a dynamite explosion.

The most serious attack took place 3 days ago--reported only now by the newspapers--when a youngster lost his left arm and an eye when he was trying to throw a dynamite stick at a public place in the town of Rancas, Cerro de Pasco, where they also blew up a bridge linking the city with an agrarian cooperative.

In this same city, which has become a powder keg with continual dynamite attacks, a serious confrontation may take place at any moment because approximately 35,000 peasants are armed, awaiting the right moment to take action to drive away some 10,000 squatters.

It was also reported that a strong police force is already deployed there, reinforced with light tanks, to avoid any act of violence.

Finally, in Cusco, 1,200 km southeast of Lima, a clash yesterday between university students and the police ended with four students wounded.

BRIEFS

NEW HONDURAN AMBASSADOR--Lima, 14 Oct (AFP)--New Honduran Ambassador Rafael Leiva Rivas presented his credentials to President Fernando Belaunde Terry today. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 15 Oct 80 PY]

SALVADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER: 'EXCESSES' DID OCCUR

PA232127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Oct (AFP)--Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez acknowledged at a news conference here today that the Salvadoran security forces did in fact commit certain excesses to the detriment of human rights.

Gomez, who is in Uruguay on a "rapprochement" visit, said that "unfortunately" these incidents have occurred, but that "we are the first to regret them."

He said that the Salvadoran Government junta has created an interministerial committee to investigate and to prevent a repetition of these "excesses." He assured newsmen that "we are going to achieve this."

In spite of the uncontrolled violence in El Salvador, Gomez said that "it is still possible to have a dialogue" following the government's offer of amnesty for the terrorists and the church's offer to mediate. He said that the leftist guerrillas are currently losing ground because of a lack of popular support and placed the ultrarightist groups on the same level with the leftist groups. He blamed the ultrarightist groups for the recent murder of a priest and for bomb attacks on a seminary and a radio station.

"They are as radicalized as the ultraleft," Gomez stressed.

On the other hand, he blamed the leftist sector for Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero's death and claimed that "the Salvadoran people know very well who killed Romero."

On the international plane, Gomez said that with the exception of Cuba and Grenada, El Salvador's relations with all of the countries of America are very good and that El Salvador has the "absolute" support of the United States.

He clarified, however, that although relations with Nicaragua "have never ceased being cordial, we look upon them with concern." Nicaragua has made "unfriendly gestures, inexplicable to El Salvador," Gomez affirmed.

The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister will hold meetings with his Uruguayan counterpart, Julio Lupinacci, and with jurist Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga.

HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER ON PLAN TO MURDER POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY211455 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, Brazil, 18 Oct (AFP)--The president of the Justice and Human Rights Movement of the Southern Cone Countries, lawyer Jair de Lima Krischke, reiterated here today his denunciations of the plans of the Uruguayan repression forces to murder all Uruguayan political prisoners.

Lima Krischke asserted that the first phase of this extermination plan, drawn up by Lt Gen Fausto Gonzalez and Maj Mauro Maurino, consists of transferring the prisoners to the Libertad Prison where they are to be subjected to all sorts of tortures by the prisoners who cooperate with the security forces.

Lima Krischke pointed out that his denunciations are based on letters he received from relatives of the Uruguayan political prisoners, which mention 43 prisoners.

The lawyer pointed out that the prisoners who will be murdered are those who will soon finish their sentences and are already at the Libertad Prison.

Lawyer Omar Ferri, on his part, disclosed that between 1974 and 1978, some 134 Uruguayan citizens disappeared, most of them while living in Buenos Aires.

JOINT MEETING WITH USSR SET FOR 27-29 OCT

PA220442 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Mexico announced that the joint Mexico-USSR meeting will be held from 27 through 29 October at the Foreign Relations Secretariat. The meeting will discuss commerce and cooperation between the two nations, in addition to possible future agreements in the maritime, technological and economic sectors.

The Soviet diplomat noted that Soviet-Mexican relations have always been based on mutual understanding to help preserve peace and he warned that cold war could cause serious harm to the world at these difficult moments.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER CALLS VISIT SUCCESSFUL

PA140444 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] I am leaving very happy with the Mexican people, the New Zealand prime minister said a few hours prior to his departure. He said he was very pleased with the results obtained during his official visit to our country. He said that it was successful because it had strengthened bilateral relations.

FORMER GUERRILLAS RETURN TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS

PA122007 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Florentino Jaime and Concepcion Solis, former Mexican guerrillas who spent 2 years in prison and 8 years in exile, stated that they have decided to return to their country to participate in politics legally.

Jaime and Solis were members of a political organization which was disbanded. They have joined the leftist coalition with a legislative representation registered as the Mexican Communist Party.

The two former guerrillas are making use of the amnesty decreed by the Mexican Government in several stages in favor of political prisoners and exiles.

VISITING COSTA RICAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA231806 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Costa Rican Deputy Economy Minister Jorge Cespedes has begun initial contacts with the Panamanian Government and with private industry to attempt to overcome the crisis that has emerged in bilateral trade relations stemming from the measures that have been taken by President Carazo since July.

In his first meeting with Deputy Minister of Commerce Rodrigo Spiegel, the Costa Rican official tried to establish the impression that there is a misunderstanding in Panama over these economic measures. In the past few days, Panamanian investors have voiced their concern regarding the problem, believing that Costa Rica has unilaterally violated the free trade treaty signed with our country. The position of the industrialists led the deputy minister of Costa Rica to hold a meeting at the office of the Panamanian industrialists association only to hear his views, without offering any solution to the problem.

Panama's trade with Costa Rica amounted to approximately 599,350 balboas monthly between January and October. The monetary transaction measures and commercial interchange dropped almost 62 percent in the first 22 days of October. In previous months, Panamanian sales in Costa Rica during this period amounted to 439,000 balboas. In the first 22 days of October, the amount stands at 168,197 balboas.

During the meeting with Panamanian industrialists and Panamanian officials, the Costa Rican deputy minister was unable to improve matters or contribute solutions to the commercial crisis because unofficially, it has been established that any economic decision is in the hands of the central bank of Costa Rica and not the Ministry of Economy.

A Panamanian committee will be set up soon. It will discuss the problem until Costa Rica offers some concrete path to understanding. Panama and Costa Rica are to revise their bilateral treaty from 24 to 27 November. A solution, therefore, must emerge before then. It will have to be more political than economic, since the Costa Rican measures do not have any set date for application.

The Costa Rican official will hold a meeting tomorrow with President Aristides Royo and Minister of Commerce and Industries Arturo Melo.

Prior to his meeting with industrialists, Costa Rican Deputy Minister of Economy Jorge Cespedes gave this station his views in the following interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] You have told the Panamanian Government during this brief conversation that what has occurred is a misunderstanding regarding the internal economic measures of the Rodrigo Carazo government and their impact on bilateral relations, with Panama, for example. What is the real situation of these measures regarding the future of bilateral relations?

[Answer] In the first place, as you know, the measures are not permanent, from the Costa Rican point of view. In the second place, the measures were taken equally for all of Central America, including Panama. There is no discrimination toward Panama by any of the other Central American countries. At the beginning, because we have been thoroughly aware of what is happening in Panama, there was talk here of the need to arrive at a compensation mechanism. Obviously, we would have had to have a Central American compensation body and it would make no distinction whatsoever regarding measures toward Panama and the rest of Central America.

We started to believe there was a misunderstanding. Costa Rica's problem was that we were exporting only about 50 percent of what we were importing. The moment also came when the central bank was left without dollars. Had we not taken any steps, we would not have had at this moment a single dollar with which to buy or to pay for what we are buying. The measures--like all these types of measures--are steps that nobody likes to take, but between two options, we had to choose the least harmful. [end recording]

RECENT SALVADORAN AIR TRAFFIC, CRASHES QUESTIONED

PA232018 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 8-C

[From "In a Few Words" column: "Mysterious Planes"]

[Text] In the confusing atmosphere that surrounds certain things in Panama, one fact stands out: Two planes coming from El Salvador crashed in the area of Coclesito, Panama, within a matter of days.

In one of the accidents, all of the occupants perished, including a top Salvadoran guerrilla leader. Those in the other accident were more fortunate and no one was hurt. The strangest thing about it all is that the Panamanian authorities have not said what those planes were doing in Panama, and have not clarified whether or not the Salvadorans were coming to visit a Panamanian official. If they did, it would confirm the participation of certain leaders in the domestic affairs of El Salvador.

OPPOSITION PARTY FRONT COMMUNIQUE ON NATIONAL SITUATION

PA231525 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Insisting that its appeal for abstentions on the 28 September elections was heeded by most of the people, the National Opposition Front (FRENO] issued a communique today. The communique reasserted FRENO's intention to continue its fight against the dictatorship and the group of civilians who mask and support it. The text of the document was signed by Luis Barletta, president of the opposition group.

In the communique, FRENO announces its intention to continue its national civic crusade to incorporate the greatest possible number of citizen sectors into the patriotic task of demanding a change from the autocratic regime now in power.

The people's aspiration for direct elections for president of the republic and a legislative body with real powers should become a reality in the near future, within a framework of full guarantees for all public sectors.

FRENO protests what it calls a serious and acute political social and economic crisis existing in the country and the irresponsibility of measures improvised by this government, a regime without evident popular support, unable to control the excessive cost of living or to halt spiralling indebtedness. FRENO also protests the unprecedented nepotism which has exhausted the patience of the Panamanian people. However, this document says that there is still time for radical changes.

The document signed by Luis Barletta says in conclusion that the often used palliatives have exhausted their doubtful powers and the whole country is alarmed.

Meanwhile, the Panamenist Party, a member of FRENO, is calling all its provincial directors to a national directorate meeting on 26 October at the Dos Continentes Hotel in Penonome. The Panamenist Party's goals for the near future will be the major topics of discussion. The call explains that the Panamenist Party is calling the Penonome meeting to discuss a full agenda, including the discussion of resolution drafts, work plans and a new dynamic for the country's immediate democratization.

The call is signed by Guillermo Endara, Panamenist Party secretary general.

COSTA RICA

MATERIEL LEFT AFTER NICARAGUAN WAR TO BE DESTROYED

PA232229 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Jose, 22 Oct (AFP)--The Costa Rican Government will destroy all the war materiel left in the country as a result of the Nicaraguan war, Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas has announced.

According to the Costa Rican minister, this materiel will be destroyed at the end of this month with the aid of U.S. military advisers.

The legislative assembly has asked that this war materiel be destroyed due to a number of irregularities discovered in connection with the arms traffic that originated in Costa Rica during the Nicaraguan conflict.

Although Minister Arguedas affirmed that only large-caliber ammunition brought in during the emergency will be destroyed, a spokesman of the judicial investigation organization said that the congressmen's idea was that all war materiel should be destroyed.

Most of these weapons were brought to Costa Rica in 1978 during the Nicaraguan war, when Costa Rica was threatened by the Somoza dictatorship.

WEAPONS, EXPLOSIVES IMPORTS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

PA232226 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Oct 80 p 12-A

[Excerpts] The Public Security Ministry has ordered a provisional freeze on the import of weapons for private use.

Minister Carlos Arguedas has admitted that the measure was adopted partly due to the excessive number of weapons of all calibers currently in the hands of private citizens.

In addition, it is deemed necessary to reduce the outflow of currency for this purpose, since this is not a product that yields any major benefits to the country.

According to Minister Arguedas, there is also a plan to make an inventory of the weapons legally registered up to now in the ministry's weapons and explosives control department.

Once this is done, the inventory will be included in the official computation system.

This seeks to establish the number of authorized weapons introduced into the country in recent years.

According to Minister Arguedas, an inventory of the weapons in the hands of the businesses that sell them in our territory will also be made.

For his part, Rafael Angel Chavez, director of the weapons control department, has said that according to a number of studies conducted, gun shops have a sufficient supply of weapons so they will not be greatly affected by this measure.

Chavez added that strict control is being exercised on everything connected with the purchase of weapons.

It has also been announced that the import of pyrotechnical material and dynamite has been restricted.

There is a total ban on the sale of pyrotechnical equipment to street vendors. As for dynamite, only the amounts needed by a number of official and private institutions can be imported.

'CLEANSING' OPERATION TO BE CARRIED OUT IN NORTH

PA231940 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A contingent of civil guards left today for Guanacaste, heading for the northern command, to participate in a cleansing operation. Along with the civil guards posted along the northern border, they will comb the entire border with Nicaragua to either confirm or disp' e the presence of strangers in the area.

The operation is to be carried out because the Guanacaste residents have been living in constant fear since the conflict in Nicaragua concluded. They have been harassed by unidentified individuals who steal cattle, commit robberies and may even be responsible for several unexplained homicides.

EL SALVADOR

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR PEACE TALKS

PA232250 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1642 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Welcoming ceremony for Honduran Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and news conference at San Salvador's Ilopango Airport--live]

[Excerpts] [Chavez Mena] Honorable foreign minister of Honduras, members of the Honduran negotiating commission, Honduran information minister, distinguished Honduran newsmen, esteemed friends, Salvadoran newsmen, ladies and gentlemen:

I am greatly pleased and overjoyed to receive our dear brother Cesar Elvir Sierra, foreign minister of Honduras. Please receive in the name of the Salvadoran people, the revolutionary junta and in my own, our cordial welcome. We want you to know that we, the Salvadorans, are greatly honored, pleased and overjoyed at the visit paid by you and your party.

We welcome you with open arms so we can give you the fraternal and cordial greetings for our good and great friend, Cesar Elvir Sierra, who represents all the Honduran people on this occasion.

We interpret this visit as a strong decision on the part of the Honduran people and government to achieve true peace and harmony as befits neighboring, friendly and fraternal peoples. Please feel as if you were at home with your families because the Salvadoran land and family are your land and your family. Therefore, please feel welcome. My dear Mr Foreign Minister, thank you very much for coming to visit us. [Words indistinct] [applause]

[Elvir] Your excellency the Salvadoran foreign minister, Fidel Chavez Mena; honorable members of the Salvadoran negotiating commission, distinguished representatives of the Salvadoran press, fellow representatives of the Honduran press:

It is truly an honor for me to be on Salvadoran soil and to bring a message of peace and fraternity from the Honduran people and government. This historic date is evidence of the political determination of the Honduran people and government to bring an end to the problem that has kept us so distant. The statements by the Salvadoran foreign minister represent to me the feeling of the Salvadoran people, which the government is signaling through its official representative.

I feel that this opening we are now making will be of historic significance not only for the lives of our peoples but for all Central America as well. I thank the Salvadoran foreign minister for his warm welcome and reciprocate his fraternal expressions. This is precisely our historic tie. We have been fraternal peoples and now it behooves us to maintain and preserve peace. May God enlighten us. Thank you very much.

[Question by Carlos Samayoa Martinez of Radio Cadena YSU] Mr Foreign Minister of Honduras, this week we have heard various versions of the Honduran reaction to the forthcoming signing of the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras. Some reactions has been favorable but some has been unfavorable, like that of the industrial sectors. I would like to hear your opinion as to how the Honduran Government may try to convince the industrial sector that the peace treaty is the most advisable action for the two nations.

[Elvir] Before giving you a specific answer, I wish to stress to you that up to this moment the Foreign Ministry has no evidence of opposition to the signing of this treaty by any specific sector. We have made efforts to explain to all sectors of the people and government the scope of what has been achieved during the negotiations and we have gauged the degree of receptivity of these sectors to a solution of the problem between Honduras and El Salvador. Up to this moment we find the mental reservations that may exist when two peoples have drifted apart. However, something is quite evident and that is everybody's willingness to see this problem solved once and for all.

[Question by Rosie Castillo of YSC Radio Internacional] Mr Foreign Minister, I would like to know why the justice minister says that drastic measures will be adopted against any Salvadorans who enter after the peace treaty is signed. Can you expand some more on the drastic measures he mentions?

[Elvir] Unfortunately, I cannot speak for the government minister. However, I can talk to you about the aspects involved in the negotiations and the rules that will guide relations between the two states. I can state that in matters of immigration the criterion established is that, there will be respect for the internal laws of each country. This is not conceived as a special legislation for each country, however. A universal concept of treatment is involved here. Furthermore, it is the type of treatment given in Central America to all Central Americans.

[Question by Aydee Araujo of Radio Cadena Central] Mr Foreign Minister, I would like you to brief us on some international dispatches referring to the dismantling of a guerrilla camp, the discovery of war materiel and the arrest of 21 alleged guerrillas. The Honduran Army has dismantled several other camps and I would appreciate it if you would either tell us if these alleged guerrillas will be bound over to the courts or else indicate to us what type of action will be taken against them.

[Elvir] Unfortunately, I do not have the information you have. However, I do have a few things to say on this. Actually, both the Central American and domestic press have engaged in much speculation about this matter. I think the Salvadoran and Honduran press are giving me a great opportunity to stress that, insofar as the border area and relations between the two nations are concerned. What we have is the military agreement we reached to demilitarize and pacify the border area. It is in this field that we have our rights and responsibilities. However, this does not apply to the internal affairs of each country. This is a totally different matter.

A very serious charge was levied at the Honduran Army at one time. As of this moment and taking advantage of these channels, I reject this type of accusation. I think that perhaps these means are being used to give the public opinion in our countries the idea that we are trying to arrange a military alliance. I do not think these efforts should be interpreted this way. Our peace talks have overtaken those developments. We have been negotiating peace for 11 years, and we think that what has happened is that the two peoples have coincided in their political determination to solve the problem.

[Question by Francisco Martinez of newspaper EL MUNDO] Mr Foreign Minister, viewed from the human standpoint, in what way does the signing of the peace treaty benefit the large majorities of the two countries and how will Honduras guarantee the free transit of Salvadorans in its territory?

[Elvir] I have already stated this when answering questions. I think peace is very precious. I think that the mere fact that we will have peace will be of benefit to all sectors. Let us think of the human drama faced particularly by people at the border. I have visited all those areas. I am familiar with them, and that is where I have seen the human drama reflected. Ask anyone at the border if he wants the problem to be solved. The same goes for our soldiers. I am a military man and I am aware of the difficult service troops at the border must render and of the consequences of the problem. There is also the question of family relations. Anyone who has attended a family reunion in the border areas will see the real human drama posed by the displacement of our peoples. I think we must find the answer to your question there.

[Question by Mauro Espinoza, ACAN-EFE representative in El Salvador] Colonel Elvir Sierra, according to reports, some 10,000 to 20,000 people have taken refuge in Honduras as a result of the violence in El Salvador. In view of the situation between the two countries, the Honduran Government has insisted that it does not regard them as refugees. It is a known fact that they are receiving assistance through the United Nations and some, albeit unofficial, cooperation from the government. When the treaty is signed, it can be said that these people would automatically acquire the status of refugees. My question is, do you know what steps the Honduran Government will take to care for these people?

[Elvir] You are asking me a question with a human backdrop, and I would like to refer to it. I realize that the Republic of El Salvador is faced with a very profound human drama and that there will be separations among Salvadoran families. We sincerely regret this. We feel that Salvadorans must solve this problem.

As for the problem of the refugees, you have outlined it very well. Although our government does not maintain relations with the Salvadoran Government, it has accepted the refugees for humanitarian reasons. However, the problem of the refugees is worsening Honduras' own problems, because we have also received refugees from Nicaragua for the same reasons.

As you can well understand, we will also require assistance from the United Nations and that is why Honduras is making efforts to obtain cooperation and afford humane treatment to those sectors that will become refugees.

GOVERNMENT FORCES SEIZE STATION, DENY REBEL COMMUNIQUE

PA231908 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 3

[By the San Miguel correspondent]

[Excerpts] A 3d Brigade unit and several security corps contingents seized the studios and installations of Radio Chaparrastique last night. An armed forces officer immediately denied on the microphone the subversive communique that was being broadcast on the "Informative Tribune" newscast.

Between 1900 and 2000 last night it was announced that a special communique by the Armed Forces of National Resistance and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers would be read. The communique was broadcast at 2015. This was done reportedly because the radio announcers and employees had been told that the station would be dynamited if the message was not broadcast.

According to the message, 18 national guardsmen and 40 "informers" had been killed in San Agustin. It added that the armed forces and the security forces were responsible for mistreatment, rape and assassinations in northern Morazan Department.

The fact that the communique was interrupted after only 5 minutes elicited surprise, since in San Salvador, communiques are broadcast and repeated for up to 45 consecutive minutes or for the duration of the cassette.

'INTENSIVE OPERATIONS' BY ARMY CONTINUE IN MORAZAN

Towns Besieged

PA240833 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2205 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The towns of San Fernando, Perquin, Corola and other towns in Morazan Department are practically under siege because of the intensive operations by the army. The residents of San Fernando go into the streets only when the church bells ring, because they fear that if they go out before that, they might be mistaken for guerrillas and killed immediately.

The YSKL news center writer has learned that at certain times one cannot get to towns like Perquin, even with a safe conduct. In that town, there are over 17,000 refugees who have fled from the subversives who are in the mountains in the area and who have been fighting with the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Strafing Reported

PA231725 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] An apocalyptic outlook is beginning to appear in El Salvador's northern region where more than 5,000 army units and the Salvadoran Air Force are continuing their indiscriminate strafing of populated areas. Complete towns have been burned and abandoned. Traces of howitzer, mortar and high-caliber shells can be found in the damaged houses. This was reported by several foreign correspondents in Morazan Department.

Caravans of trucks loaded with medicines and food have remained on the roads to the northern area for the past 11 days. The army will not let them in the area. This unprecedented operation of extermination includes the Chalatenango, La Union, Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments all on the border with Honduras.

The army actions include the use of armored cars of various kinds and attack helicopters sent by the United States. Honduran Armed Forces units are participating as support forces. The operation of extermination, which was carefully prepared by the top armed forces command and U.S. advisers, is based on U.S. antiguerrilla tactics.

CAYETANO CARPIO COMMENTS ON U.S. INTERVENTION

PA231322 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1840 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Part two of report by station correspondent on a conversation with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, top leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces of El Salvador; date and place not given]

[Text] One of the topics discussed during the talk concerned U.S. intervention in Salvadoran affairs. Observers feel that this intervention is increasing as the popular struggle advances toward a takeover of power. In this regard, Cayetano Carpio said:

[Begin recording] The political-military revolutionary organizations which make up the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) follow a single guideline, a single way of thinking, a single purpose and a single objective: to move toward liberation, toward the elimination of this oppressive regime. In this regard, any of those organizations, including the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Front, as a member of the DRU, has a single thought and a single common purpose. The DRU feels that there is considerable danger of U.S. intervention, precisely because the regime that imperialism favors, maintains and nourishes in El Salvador, is daily being undermined by the thousands of blows that the people are inflicting daily. Imperialism sees that irrevocably, and in the not too distant future, the implacable strength of the people will prevail and will impose the people's will.

We do not want to give the world the impression of empty boasts of victory. We are not boasters. Our people are a very humble, modest people, but they are firmly determined to win their freedom. Despite the genocide, it has been possible to build up this implacable overall strength of the people.

This fact, within the framework of the humility and modesty of our people, can no longer be denied, and imperialism looks on with anguish as in the center of America, another source of its domination of peoples is being weakened and eroded by the heroism [words indistinct] of the people.

In addition, all the friendly peoples who are in the group of the nonaligned, on the side of national liberation, on the revolutionary side, note every day with great joy that our peoples are becoming stronger, that there is increased wisdom in their manner of conducting their struggle against a ferocious and cruel enemy and that they are uniting their efforts to achieve the maximum unity of the people at this time, to the point of creating a unified directorate.

Under these circumstances, which can no longer be denied, imperialism is plotting maneuvers and is seeking a way to interfere in order to prolong its domination of the country a little longer. [end recording]

Salvador Cayetano Carpio said that as the days go by and the peoples advance, there are increasingly diverse forms of U.S. intervention in El Salvador. However, he added that friendly peoples note with joy that the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador is steadily becoming stronger and that it is making progress. He then added:

[Begin recording] The different forms of its political domination have been eroded. They have crumbled. The various combinations, the last combination of a few irresponsible, unscrupulous leaders of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in El Salvador, who have been up to their necks in blood and mud in recent months along with their military assassin cronies, has been eroded. There have been efforts--regrettable, ridiculous efforts--by this PDC clique to continue to hold up a screen that is already full of holes, if not torn apart, to cover up the genocide and the blood of its most reactionary military allies within the army.

The entire world has witnessed the clowning of these self-styled politicians, but they have transcended all the limits of politics to fully enter the realm of crime and assassinations, the realm of complicity in genocide.

This last effort by the imperialists has been collapsing and at this time, imperialism is avidly seeking some way [does not complete thought]. One solution would be to disguise the clique by means of a civilian president. And the criminal Duarte--and now we really mean criminal because we are not speaking of his social Christian ideology; we are not condemning his ideology. We do not condemn his policies, but the crime that has been the outcome of this political concept, this pragmatic concept of politics that has led this small group of Christian Democrats to separate themselves from the bulk of their party and to act in collusion with the military to the very end.

Imperialism is planning to name as president of the Republic of El Salvador, as a civilian president without power, as a puppet of the most murderous military men, the equally murderous Napoleon Duarte, and to reorganize the junta, appointing the arch-criminal Abdul Gutierrez defense minister, thereby giving the impression of change. This would be simply a compounding of the most serious crimes of this counterrevolutionary warfare and is a reorganization designed to achieve a concentration of forces and facilitate further intervention with Yankee specialists and techniques in the struggle against our people. [end recording]

Despite U.S. maneuvers to reorganize the present regime, it can no longer withstand the thrust of the popular struggle, Salvador Cayetano Carpio said. He noted that in many villages and towns, the people are organized to confront the government troops.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] They can no longer withstand the organized peoples of hamlets, cantons, towns, neighborhoods and colonies. The regime will have to wipe out these people in order to dominate them. That is why it has launched the war of extermination.

Recently, the members of the junta decided that they needed to eliminate 200,000 Salvadorans in order to govern in peace, to establish on that basis, their policy of quote, pacification, unquote. However, neither their forces nor the forces of imperialism are enough to dominate the Salvadoran people and they would have to annihilate not 200,000 Salvadorans, but all the Salvadoran people in order to rule over the ashes, the blood and the graves.

This is not possible. There is no single case in history in which, the destroyers and exploiters, both internal and external, have triumphed definitively over the people. In the final analysis, the people have not been annihilated; instead they have forever eliminated (?their oppressors) and in El Salvador we are reaching that point.

That is why imperialism, believing that this part of America is a part of its territory that must not be liberated, is seeking new forms of intervention. [end recording]

ERP REPORTS FOREIGN ELEMENTS ON FIGHTING FRONTS

PA232337 San Salvador API NEWS 21 Oct 80 Vol 2 No 184 pp 1658, 1659

[Text] The mideastern front of the Revolutionary People's Army [ERP] is noted for the intense guerrilla activity in the urban areas of San Miguel, La Union and Usulutan. In these cities, our forces have attacked national police, treasury police and national guard stations. In addition, they have carried out harrassment actions and ambushes as well as sabotage to power lines and transport services. All these actions have caused considerable losses among the native oligarchy, and nearly 30 casualties to the enemy troops.

The national army concentrates its forces against the northern front, in Chalatenango and surrounding areas; against the eastern, southeastern and northeastern fronts; against the mideastern front, mainly in San Vicente and carries out intensive activities against the population in the central front in San Salvador.

To wage this campaign of extermination against the population in the eastern part of the country, the dictatorship's military forces have brought troops from San Salvador and Santa Ana to reinforce the posts at La Union and San Miguel. This was done in order to be able to send reinforcements to Morazan in two directions: from La Union to Gotera, where the advance was organized, and from San Miguel to the towns of San Isidro and San Simon, for cleanup operations in the area.

The murderous army is equipped for this extermination campaign with G-3 automatic rifles and grenades and is supported by bazooka and 81-mm and 120-mm mortar fire which is strategically emplaced on the hills near San Lucas, San Simon, Los Quebrachos and Jocoatique. In addition, at least two helicopter gunships fly over, frequently machine-gunning towns in the area.

In Jocoatique, there is evidence of the presence of foreign soldiers due to their physical characteristics. They are tall and either very white or very black. They take special care not to be seen by the people of the area. All this has been observed for the past 2 months, according to local residents. These foreigners are in charge of giving military advice to the dictatorship's forces and they thus increase the repression against the population.

FARN DENOUNCES JUNTA'S CONTRADICTORY CALLS FOR TALKS

PA232006 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Just like in the Somoza times, the Salvadoran junta is calling for the holding of a dialogue while it kills the peasants. The Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] have denounced the contradiction between the call to hold talks and the army extermination operation underway in Morazan Department.

A 40-truck convoy loaded with medicines and food has been waiting for the army's permission for 10 days to help thousands of peasants who are fleeing military repression in Morazan. Why are you going to take that to them, they say, if we are going to kill them?

The area is the scene of violent fighting. There are 40,000 people at community centers, churches and schools. Some 10,000 have gone to Honduras in the past few weeks. Gastro-intestinal diseases, pulmonary ailments, hunger and cold nights are greatly affecting the refugees, most of whom, 60 percent, are children. It is estimated that the top armed forces command sent 5,000 soldiers to Morazan. In addition, they are supported by the air force which is bombing with napalm in daily raids.

The 28 February People's Leagues have charged that the residents of the rural areas under attack have seen tall, blond men who speak English among the army ranks. It was also reported that the attack helicopters which have been overflying the area still bear the U.S. Air Force insignia. According to guerrilla spokesmen, the attacks are being repelled and many causalties have been inflicted on the enemy side. Many military vehicles have been destroyed. Several bridges and roads that lead to the northeastern areas have been sabotaged.

ERP REPORTS SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN ON SOUTHEAST FRONT

PA232328 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 21 Oct 80 Vol 2 No 184 p 1658

[Text] On the Revolutionary People's Army [ERP] southeastern front which covers the southern sector of La Union, San Miguel and Usulutan Departments, the army has carried out raids with as many as 400 troops. These campaigns of destruction conducted by the army and paramilitary organizations, such as ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization], have been successfully neutralized by our forces, which according to ERP reports, also inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

The towns hardest hit by the Salvadoran Army are Conchagua, Intipuca, Jucuaran, and Tuhuilotal, where the residents have been subjected to 81-mm mortar fire, bazookas and helicopter gunships. The situation in the area is quite precarious due to the shortage of food, medicine and clothing.

Our forces, the ERP affirms, have successfully ambushed two army convoys, resulting in at least 30 casualties (including two officers) on the San Miguel-La Union highway.

Recent reports reveal that fighting in Conchagua and Intipuca lasted several hours. Likewise, they revealed the army suffered 14 casualities while the RRP, a member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, suffered 4 casualties.

In addition, the ERP has carried out organization and propaganda activities as well as the execution of informers and the recovery of weapons.

FMLN CLAIMS CREDIT FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITES

PA231650 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 9

[Excerpt] In a communique sent today to this paper, The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), comprised of the People's Liberation Forces, the People's Revolutionary Army and the Communist Party of El Salvador, claims credit for sabotage activities against electrical transmission lines in the eastern part of the country, attacks on military posts in La Union and other terrorist activities.

COMMISSION CONDEMNS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PA240318 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1808 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has condemned what it described as violations of human rights, particularly in rural areas, specifically in Morazan Department.

The members of the commission have announced that individual members of a UN human rights committee is about to arrive to observe firsthand the situation in the eastern part of the country where several towns are incommunicado, with their residents subjected to special discipline, which is a restriction on the free transit of individuals. The commission added that they heard [junta member] Duarte say exactly the opposite regarding the matter of human rights.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER SATISFIED WITH TALKS ON BELIZE

PA231921 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0224 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Oct (EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said today that he is satisfied with the results of the talks his country and Great Britain have been holding on the future of Belize. Castillo Valdez hinted that a forthcoming Guatemalan-British meeting will be very important in the search for a definitive solution. The foreign minister said that the government is also very satisfied with the manner in which the Guatemalan thesis is being defended, and that it is presently seeking a solution that will uphold Guatemala's interests.

Further Details

PA240026 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1410 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The negotiations on Belize will continue. Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez has stated that Great Britain will not grant unilateral independence to that territory. Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has said here in Guatemala that the British delegation that participated in the new round of negotiations in New York on 13 and 14 October has not advised him of any decision to unilterally grant independence to Belize.

MILITARY REPORTS ALLEGEDLY OMIT CASUALTIES

PA240315 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The politico-military activities of the Guatemalan revolutionary organizations continue to increase. According to the latest edition of the bulletin NOTICIAS DE GUATEMALA, an evident increase of guerrilla activity has been observed in Guatemala, which is causing considerable casualties to army troops, but which are omitted from official reports.

The publication added that the revolutionary actions are being carried out with greater force since last August, and noted that the armed forces of the military regime headed by Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia have been incapable of preventing the occupation of towns and other operations, limiting themselves to searching operations following these occupations. The Guatemalan bulletin states that the military dispatches on the persecution of the fighting groups are mostly false or distorted.

ERNESTO GUEVARA GUERRILLA FRONT REPORTEDLY ESTABLISHED

PA231552 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The bulletin NOTICIAS DE GUATEMALA has noted the recent establishment in that country of a new guerrilla front called Commander Ernesto Guevara which operates in Huehuetenango Department. The population of that department consists mostly of the Mam, Chuj, Kanjoval and Jacalteca Indian communities.

The publication also reports that recently, particularly since August, guerrilla organizations have stepped up their activity and that the army of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia's regime, unable to repulse the revolutionary actions, is venting its spite on the civilian population.

The publication adds that a short time ago, after a revolutionary organization took over the town of San Juan Ostuncalco, the Guatemalan Army reported that it had killed four guerrillas. However, it was later learned that the victims had been four youths who were members of the federation of Andinist mountain climbers who had gone to the area to climb the Santiaguito volcano.

Further Details

PA231554 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A new combat liberation front has been established in Guatemala. It is named after Commander Ernesto Guevara and is engaged in heavy fighting with Guatemalan National Guard contingents. The revolutionaries have increased their struggle in the past few days and, coordinating their activities with members of other guerrilla groups, have seized eight towns, four of which are important municipalities. The guerrilla fighting has spread throughout El Quiche, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala City and its outskirts and in a large area in the country's southern coast.

NICARAGUA

U.S. WARNED AGAINST INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA240433 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The new Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS has accused the United States of engaging in interventionist maneuvers in El Salvador.

In his first address before the OAS Permanent Council session, the Nicaraguan diplomat, Casimiro Sotelo, pointed out that the United States is engaged in such activities through the military training course for 300 Salvadoran Armed Forces officers at Fort Gulick, Panama.

Referring to the U.S. claims that the program's objective is to teach the Salvadoran enlisted men to respect human rights in antiguerrilla fighting, Sotelo said the statement is questionable and ironical.

The diplomat, who was a member of the known group of 12 in the campaign against dictator Somoza, urged alertness and vigilance in view of what appears an open intervention attempt against the sovereignty of a state.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA WARNS OF IMPERIALISM'S MANEUVERS

PA231824 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] According to Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, U.S. imperialism knows that the Nicaraguan process is real and is, therefore, seeking the right moment to strike a blow against it.

Ortega delivered the main speech at an event held in Managua on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the liberation in Costa Rica of Carlos Fonseca Amador, founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and of other members of that organization.

Ortega said that Nicaragua may be attacked not only because it is promoting a radical process, but also to strike at the other revolutions currently underway in Central America, as in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Another speaker at the event was Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the National Reconstruction Government junta, who affirmed that it is necessary to change the country's structures in order to establish a more just society.

Meanwhile, Casimiro Sotelo, Nicaragua's new representative to the OAS, charged the United States with carrying out interventionist maneuvers in El Salvador and stated that that organization once again condemns the military maneuver staged in Bolivia on 17 July.

STATE COUNCIL DELEGATES CRITICIZE IAPA IN DEBATE

PA231736 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Union of Nicaragua Journalists [UPN] has rejected an IAPA attempt to meddle in the country's domestic affairs. Carlos Garcia, UPN delegate to the State Council, denounced recent IAPA agreements in a letter addressed to the council. In this letter, Garcia described the IAPA as the defender of large economic and news monopolies.

In its latest assembly, the business sector asked the Sandinist Government to eliminate decrees 511 and 512 which establish that no press organ can report on news which affects the country's security. Garcia, director of the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY, confirmed that these decrees affect the ultraconservative newspaper LA PRENSA which is determined to discredit the Sandinist revolution. He added that LA PRENSA defends the IAPA, is opposed to the new international order for news reporting and together, the IAPA and LA PRENSA are discrediting and attacking the revolutionary process not only in Nicaragua but also in all the nations of the so-called Third World. Garcia added that the UPN denounces this new interventionist maneuver of imperialism orchestrated through the large news agencies and their treacherous allies who, grouped in the IAPA, are trampling over our people's dignity and sovereignty.

[Begun Garcia recording] In conclusion, I want to ask the State Council to condemn this new abuse against our dignity and sovereignty. The free Nicaraguans must condemn the antipatriotic attitude of those who, in using our liberty and freedom of speech, are attacking us at pointblank and are demanding an intervention in our affairs. We want to add that the IAPA did not reward the merits of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios because he has none. He did not win them when our people were bleeding in the streets of this country. [words indistinct]

The IAPA rewarded a political line through Pedro Jaoquin Chamorro Barrios. This political line is that of counterrevolution. The IAPA resolution is part of a systematic campaign to discredit the Sandinist people's revolution being carried out by the large news agencies against our people [end recording].

After Garcia's statement, the representative of the Nicaraguan Development Institute retorted saying that he opposed the proposal to condemn the IAPA.

Jose Davila, Social Christian Party delegate, said that he did not agree. He warned, however, that the government must develop tactics. The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement delegate also said he supports the resolution against the IAPA.

We will now listen to Jose Davila and Omar (Jalum). Then we will hear Comdr Dora Maria Tellez. Let us now listen to Jaime Montealegre:

[Begin Montealegre recording] [Words indistinct] the way in which the resolution was drafted. I have stated my complete disagreement with the UPN proposal because it is trying to distort the events and tell a new story its own way. It has become the common practice lately to invent new stories and explain things to the best convenience of certain sectors. I hope we are not losing our objectivity and calm. How can it be possible to say that the IAPA was always on the side of Somoza? This is not true; it is just the opposite. [words indistinct] [end recording]

We will now listen to Comdr Dora Maria Tellez: [Begin recording in progress] that systematic attacks are being made against the newspaper LA PRENSA. However, the systematic attacks underway here on a daily basis and to top it all, costing 2 cordobas, are being carried out by LA PRENSA against the revolution. If LA PRENSA attacks are repelled here, this is not being done systematically. [Words indistinct] the revolutionary leaders and the people are sick and tired of reading over and over again the attacks and lies that LA PRENSA keeps publishing against the revolution. The IAPA forgot this part. [end recording]

JAPANESE DELEGATE ARRIVES TO DISCUSS MOMOTOMBO PROJECT

PA232311 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] (Asahata) A Japanese delegate from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, has arrived in Nicaragua to discuss the public debt that resulted from the contract for the Momotombo geothermal plant. (Asahata) will meet with Haroldo Montealegre, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund, and Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra. He will also meet with the executive director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute.

The Japanese delegate will discuss the details of the government decision to cancel the Japanese loan for the geothermal project. The orginal negotiations for this project were made with the infamous "Uncle Light" [as heard] who signed the contract under conditions greatly disadvantegous to Nicaraguan interests. The Somoza government was only worried about the interests of the family which dominated the country. The Somoza Government was making a profit from the Momotombo project.

DELEGATION VISITS VATICAN, MEETS WITH CARDINAL

PA231801 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] A high-ranking delegation sent by our revolutionary government visited the Vatican recently where the members of the delegation discussed the main economic, political and social aspects of our revolution.

The delegation was made up of companeros Emilio Baltodano, secretary general of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court and Ernesto Vigil, the minister of housing and settlements.

In a meeting with Cardinal Casaroli, secretary of state for the Vatican, the Nicaraguan delegation stressed the importance that the relations with the Catholic Church have for our revolution. This importance stems from two fundamental aspects: the great Catholic faith of the people and the qualitative and quantitative participation of the Christians in the process, the government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In a news conference held today, the members of this delegation told the local press about the great achievements made during this meeting. We found great receptiveness and sympathy for our process, they said, adding that the participation of Christians in the Sandinist revolution has attracted the attention of the Vatican. This visit or rapprochement was fruitful. It has maintained and strengthened the relations of constant dialogue and information that the government wants to have with the Catholic Church and its authorities in the Vatican.

The Nicaraguan delegation personally delivered the government's approval for the appointment of Msgr Andres Cordero Lansas, the new apostolic nuncio to Nicaragua. The government reiterated its invitation for the pope to visit our country.

INTERSPUTNIK DIRECTORATE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL240146 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The delegation of the Intersputnik General Directorate headed by Director General Yuriy Krupin is in our country to participate in the ninth Intersputnik Council meeting on 27 October. Upon arrival at the airport in Rancho Boyeros, the delegation was received by First Vice Minister of Communications Rene Hernandez Cartaya. Eleven member countries--including the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia and Cuba--will participate in the ninth Intersputnik Council meeting.

Objectives of Council Meeting

FL231844 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The ninth Intersputnik Council meeting will open on 27 October at the Havana Libre Hotel with the participation of 11 member countries--Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Vietnam, Yemen, Romania, Bulgaria and Cuba--and three countries attending as observers--Nicaragua, Mozambique and Afghanistan--as well as four international communications organizations.

Among the objectives of this ninth meeting are an examination of the fulfillment of the 1979-1980 work plan and approval of the 1980-1981 plan. The participant will take up matters dealing with the development and modernization of equipment and supplies, as well as an examination of preventive maintenance plans, among many others. It is expected that a study of tariffs will be conducted and an effort will be made to step up the participation of specialists in the studies and projects as well as in general decisions of the council. It should be noted that Cuba and the USSR are the main users of the system.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES SELA PERMANENT SECRETARY

FL231210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Carlos Alzamora, the permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System, SELA. They discussed the current economic situation in Latin America and SELA activities in the areas of cooperation, coordination and consultation in the region.

DEL VALLE RECEIVES BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL240009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Sergio del Valle, member of the party Politburo and minister of public health, today received Benin Foreign Minister Simon Ifede Ogouma who is visiting our country. At the meeting, the two leaders discussed matters of mutual interest to the two countries which are working on economic and social development.

PCC'S MONTANE RECEIVES BRITISH LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

FL181725 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Jesus Montane, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, has met with (Alex Gibson), chairman of the Labor Party of Great Britain and deputy secretary general of the National Transportation Workers Union. The meeting was held at the Central Committee offices. Topics regarding the work of the two parties, aspects of the current international situation and matters concerning the British labor movement were discussed.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES NEW LAO AMBASSADOR

FL220207 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, this morning received in solemn audience Somat Chounlamani, who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Laos People's Democratic Republic. Comrade Rene Anillo Capote, interim minister of foreign relations, participated in the ceremony.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the ambassador and his entourage went to Revolution Square and laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument.

CUBA TO HOST INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE IN 1981

FL141333 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Talks between the secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union and the acting president of the Cuban National People's Power Assembly began Wednesday in Havana's Raul Convention Center. (Pio Carlos Florentino) of Italy and Raul Roa of Cuba are dealing with preparations to the Interparliamentary Union's 68th Conference (?to take place in) September 1981 in Cuba.

HAVANA CELEBRATES DAY OF CUBAN CULTURE

FL211524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Day of the Cuban Culture concluded last night with an artistic ceremony at Havana city's national theater. The event was attended by PCC Central Committee members Juan Almeida Bosque, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart Davalos as well as Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero and Central Committee members Vilma Espin and Nicolas Guillen, among many other personalities of the Cuban culture.

Well-known artists participated in the ceremony, among them Pablito Milanes, Silvio Rodriguez and Frank Fernandez as well as (Los Iraqueres) combo and the national chorus.

RISQUET ADDRESSES SANCTI SPIRITUS MEETING ON ECONOMY

FL221739 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] All central provinces are ahead of others in the country in the efficiency of the port-transportation-domestic economy network, PCC Secretariat member Jorge Risquet Valdes announced in a speech at the closing session of a meeting held at Sancti Spiritus' Camilo Cienfuegos School to examine the progress of those activities. Risquet said that there has been positive progress in the work of the Sancti Spiritus, Villa Clara and Cienfuegos Provinces, making this region the only one where no unnecessary per diem is paid at the ports and where a surplus of 47,000 pesos for 178 days of fast cargo handling has been accumulated.

Risquet noted that with respect to the rotation of transportation means, the area possesses the best statistics in the nation. In the railroad service, it is unloading cars in 5 hours and in motorized unloading, it only uses 50 percent of the allotted 3 hours. The party leader stated that Sancti Spiritus' efficiency makes it one of the two provinces in first place in the country. Villa Clara has made great progress and currently occupies the sixth place.

Elsewhere in his speech, Risquet said some of the enterprises of the domestic economy still show a very weak effort with long delays in unloading transportation means, which consequently causes a setback in the network. He called for a rapid solution of those deficiencies which affect the selfless efforts of other sectors.

BAHAMAS

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 12-WEEK AMNESTY FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

FL231228 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A 12-week amnesty for illegal immigrants has been announced by the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs in an effort to bring illegal immigration under control again and to protect the health and welfare of Bahamians. All illegal immigrants who fail to leave the Bahamas by 18 January 1981 will be liable to arrest and deportation and those who are arrested and deported after January 18 will not be able to return legally to the Bahamas.

A statement from the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs said in recent months the volume of illegal immigration has reached the breaking point and is imposing an intolerable strain on the country's financial resources. Housing and educational facilities are being stretched to the limit, care funds have been diverted to rescue, apprehend, [word indistinct] house and otherwise rpovide for increasing numbers of illegal immigrants. Additionally, said the statement, officers from the police and immigration departments are continually being taken from their normal duties with serious security implications.

People wishing to leave voluntarily during the 12-week amnesty but who need advice should report to the Department of Immigration or the nearest police station. As has always been the case, people found employing illegal immigrants will be dealt with according to the law.

Ship Provided To Return Haitians

FL231815 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] ZNS news has learned that the government tender "Lady (Moore)" is now on its way to the immigration (?dispensing) center at Athol Island. The "Lady (Moore)" reportedly will be transporting a number of the illegal Haitian immigrants housed there back to their native land. The news comes in the wake of yesterday's announcement by the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs that all illegal immigrants in the Bahamas have until 18 January next year in which to return home voluntarily.

JAMAICA

MANLEY REAFFIRMS ELECTION DATE, DENIES SEAGA ALLEGATIONS

FL232122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has reaffirmed that general elections will be held in that island on 30 October as originally announced.

In a radio and television address to the entire nation, the Jamaican chief of state refuted the unfounded allegations of opposition leader Edward Seaga that the ruling People's National Party would use the violence as a pretext to postpone the elections. Manley termed as unfounded and preposterous the statements to that effect by Seaga and his spokesmen as well as by other members of the Jamaica Labor Party leadership. The Jamaican prime minister said it is time that the opposition leader stop telling lies.

The elections which I announced in March and then confirmed on 5 October will be held on 30 October, the Jamaican prime minister reiterated.